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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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When the barbarous practice of stuffing one's guests shall have been abolished, a social gathering will not necessarily imply hard labor and dyspepsia. Perhaps, when that time arrives, we shall be sufficiently civilized to demand pleasures of a higher sort. True, the entertainments will then, in one sense, be more costly, as culture costs more than cake.

The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it. Skilful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

That plenty should produce either covetousness or prodigality is a perversion of providence, and yet the generality of men are the worse for their riches.

It is a distinguishing feature of Christianity that its God is a God of love. Christianity tells us that "God is Love." This is both His nature and His name.

There is no greater sign of a mean and sordid man than to dote upon riches; nor is anything more magnificent than to lay them out freely in acts of bounty and liberality.

There is a game of cards very popular in Ireland called "Spoiled Five." Any number of persons greater than two can participate in a game, but with three contestants the best points are drawn out. Each player looks exclusively after his own interests. Each trick counts five, and to win a game it is necessary to get fifteen in a single hand. But as only five cards are dealt to each player, this, it will be seen, is not an easy thing to do; and with good players the battle has often to be fought again and again, with increasing stakes and interest, before a victory is scored. As soon as the player has looked at his hand and calculated his chances, he is guided by this golden rule: "If you can't win the game, spoil it."

Truth discoveres the evil; grace puts it away. Truth unfolds what man is; grace unfolds what God is. Truth brings out into the light the hidden workings of evil in the heart of man; grace brings out, in contrast, the rich and exhaustless springs of grace in the heart of God; both are needful. Truth for the maintenance of God's glory; grace for the establishment of our blessing. Truth for the vindication of the divine character and attribute; grace for the perfect repose of the sinner's heart and conscience. How blessed to know that both grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

A BABY GIRL.

A little one climbed in my lap last night—
A fair little creature with shiny eyes,
That seemed to have taken their radiant light
From the fairest hue of the summer skies—
And down on my shoulder she laid her head,
And settled herself with a quaint little twirl;
And then, looking up in my face, she said,
"Now, sing me a song of a baby girl."

"Of a baby girl!" How my thoughts flew back
To another time and another scene,
Far, far adown on my memory's track,
With many a joy and sorrow between—
To another time, when at evening's close,
Tired out with the long day's busy whirl,
I, too, climbed up for a sweet repose
On my mother's lap—a baby girl!

How we change, how we change, as the years go on!
There are silver threads in my hair to-day;
And the loving and cherished mother is gone
To the pleasant land where angels stay.
O, I wonder, I wonder, if e'er she looks down
From "the beautiful city with gates of pearl,"
From "the sounding harp and the gleaming crown,"
To follow the fate of her baby girl?

What is this, little one? Ah, her head droops low,
And her fingers have loosened their clinging clasp,
For the innocent slumber but children know
Holds her baby brain in its soothing grasp.
And I gather more closely her form to my breast,
And I tenderly toy with each clust'ring curl,
When our labor is done; may our final rest
Be as sweet as the sleep of my baby girl!

A Little Mistake.

Miss Minerva Blair, spinster on the shady side of forty, and her niece, Miss Hope Alexander, also single, but on the sunny side of twenty, sat in the pleasant sitting-room of a pleasant country mansion, listening to the rumble of the afternoon railway train, which was just arriving at the depot.

"Mr. Harvey will be here in a few minutes, Hope," said the aunt; "and you must be cordial to him, unless it is your desire to offend me."

"I wish the train had had a collision!" was the rather vindictive reply, though a sly half-smile showed that the words were hardly meant.

"Hope!" cried the other, somewhat sternly. "You are positively sinful to be so malicious. Why should you hate a gentleman you have never seen?"

"I might in turn ask you why should I love a gentleman I had never seen?"

"Nobody asks you to love him."

"No. But you wish me to marry him."

"Well," apologized the aunt, "I would like to see you as well settled as you certainly would be with Walter Harvey. The love can come afterward. I know you will like him."

"Why, Aunt Minerva, you have never met him yourself!"

"Not since he was a little boy. But I have always known his parents, and they are worthy people."

"So were Hope Alexander's, I think," poutingly said the younger lady. "And yet you see what a perverse scapegrace you have got for a niece."

Even Miss Minerva's grim features had to relax a little. But any further conversation was cut off by a ring at the outer door.

"He has come," said Miss Blair. "You must at least treat him civilly, Hope."

"Indeed I will, aunty, for your sake," said the girl, with a touch of good feeling.

Miss Minerva went herself to admit the visitor.

"Mr. Harvey," she said to the dark-bearded, handsome young man whom she admitted, "it gives me genuine pleasure to welcome you to this house. I have known your family so many years, that you almost seem a friend."

"Indeed. I hope to be one," was the frank reply.

"You must let me send my niece to you," said Miss Minerva, as soon as the newcomer was fairly seated. "I am housekeeper, you know, and cannot neglect my duties, but you will have a substitute whom you must learn to like."

"You would hardly say that if you knew all," the gentleman remarked *sotto voce*.

"I am afraid I have humored her into being a little wilful, but she is kind-hearted and good."

And with these pleasant words, the kind old maiden lady left the room.

She was gone scarcely long enough to allow the young man to collect his thoughts ere she again stood in the doorway, saying:

"Mr. Harvey, I present my niece, Miss Hope Alexander."

And a slender, rustling figure was half pushed into the room, where it stood bowing with a semi-haughty air.

Something like a smile was upon the young gentleman's countenance, and he kept his eyes fastened upon the girl's face; but she did not look up, waiting in silence for him to speak. But he too seemed wordless, and only gave vent to an embarrassed "Ahem!"

Miss Blair wondered a little, and frowned a little, at her niece's perverse behavior. But she wisely concluded to leave them together.

"I must attend to getting supper," she then said. "I will leave you together for a time."

As soon as she was fairly gone, 'Hope!' cried the young man. The girl raised her eyes at once.

"Arthur is it you? I—I did not expect you. I thought it was your cousin Walter who was coming."

"It will require quite a talk to explain all, my Hope," he answered. "And I almost fear your aunt may overhear us."

His arm went about her waist. Sly Miss Hope, not to have told her aunt the secret this action implied! Wicked Miss Hope, to deceive so good a relative!

At present she was only charming Miss Hope to the only eyes that looked upon her, and in sooth she was flushed and very pretty.

"We will stroll into the garden, Arthur. There we can talk without danger of being overheard."

So they walked out into the pleasant paths of the home grounds, and over the greensward, to the roots of a great buck-eye-tree, where they found cozy seats.

"Have you ever told your aunt about me, Hope?"

"I could not, Arthur. She has been so wedded to the idea of uniting myself to the son of her early friend, John Harvey, that any opposition would have made her unhappy. So I have left the matter to time. But you have not yet told me how you come to be here."

"It is not too wonderous strange. My cousin Walter and myself are excellent good friends, and as he happens to have an attachment of his own, he is just as adverse to being forced into a marriage with a stranger as yourself. I discovered all this in the course of a conversation with him, and then I told him the story of our meeting, and our present relations. The revelations came just in time. His father was even then urging a visit here upon him. Nothing was easier than for me to take his place, and let Walter undertake a more welcome jaunt."

"And now that you are here, sir, what can you do?"

"Upon my soul," cried the young man, somewhat ruefully, "I hardly know! I must try and ingratiate myself with your aunt and leave the rest to luck."

A long talk was followed by a long stroll, and thus nearly two hours elapsed before they returned to the house. Aunt Minerva beamed a most approving glance upon what she deemed the success of her plans, but she startled them the next moment by saying:

"I have just had a note from your father, Mr. Harvey. He will be with us himself to-morrow morning."

Poor Arthur tried hard to conceal the consternation which this intelligence threw him into. Fortunately Miss Minerva was in too complacent a humor to be very observant.

"Come, Hope, you shall read the note. It might make Mr. Harvey too vain, or I would give him a peep also."

Miss Hope, in another room, read John Harvey's billet, which ran as follows:

"If my son Walter, usually so dutiful, should disappoint me in our plan, I shall feel like adopting my nephew, Arthur Harvey, who is a splendid young fellow, and would probably do more to oblige me, as he has not been spoiled by indulgence. I suppose my gentleman will have arrived before you get this. I have taken a sudden notion that he may require overseeing, and as I have long owed you a visit, I will pay my debt by following this note to-morrow morning.

Sincerely your friend,
JOHN HARVEY."

"I suppose," said Hope, slyly, though she felt in no humorous mood, "if you couldn't get the son, auntie, you would not object to the nephew, as it would all be in the family?"

"Well," replied her aunt, after a moment's thought, "I don't know how that might have been if I hadn't met Walter Harvey. But I feel now that no other young man could replace him. Besides, Hope," and here she gave her niece a mischievous pinch, "I guess he won't be so unwilling."

Poor Hope could only hang her head and blush like a guilty thing.

"What shall I do, Hope?" cried Arthur, when she tripped back into the parlor. "I feel like running away *instanter*."

"That would be so brave!" was the rather sarcastic rejoinder.

"Please, then advise—or rather, command me."

"Well, then, sir, hear your orders.—This deceit makes me feel mean and guilty, in spite of myself, and we must have an explanation at all hazards."

"Now?"

Hope reflected a moment.

"No, not now—to-morrow. You must face your uncle, and then let the truth come out."

"And then won't there be a storm!" the young man said, shrugging his shoulders.

"Well, we have raised it, and must meet it," Miss Hope replied, bravely,—"And now let us dismiss the subject for to-day."

But although they did their best to be happy, a nervousness about the coming exposure overhung them, and they were much too restless for comfort that evening and the next morning.

It was ten o'clock before the train from the city arrived, and two weary hours passed after breakfast before the expected visitor reached the house.

He was received at the door by Miss Minerva, while Hope and her lover remained in the sitting room. Arthur made a virtue of necessity, and advanced to greet his uncle with as much heartiness and innocence as he could possibly throw into his manner.

"Why, Arthur!" cried the old gentleman, "this is rather a surprise. What could have brought you here?"

But he gave his nephew a warm shake of the hand.

"Arthur!" cried the aunt. "Arthur, I thought your son's name was Walter, John Harvey?"

"So it is, Miss Minerva—so it is; but this young man happens to be my nephew."

"Good gracious!" gasped Miss Blair, sinking back into a chair.

John Harvey began to comprehend that something was wrong.

"See here, Arthur!" he cried sternly. "Have you been playing a trick? Why are you here, instead of my son, whom I sent?"

"Dear uncle, Walter would not come, for he is not heart-free; and he and I both knew that you wanted Miss Hope in the family, we thought—that is, I—he—"

There was a blank, ominous silence.

Hope stole to Miss Minerva's side.

"Dear auntie," she said, "you must forgive Arthur and me. We are such old friends. Besides," she added demurely, "you said if you couldn't get John Harvey's son, you would prefer his nephew."

Mr. Harvey's and Miss Blair's glances met, and something like a smile passed over their faces.

"I see how it is," said he, "We have been fighting nature, which is a bit of a mistake. I guess we had better rectify it."

And they did so.

Everybody knows how; if not, learn of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey.

Keep to he Right.

In the cities, the custom of keeping to the right-hand side of the sidewalk should be invariably observed; anyone who persists in taking the left hand may be deemed ignorant and rude, unless there are very special reasons for his conduct. For vehicles, the right hand side is the right side, alike in town and country. Some of the States have statute laws commanding this. In others the rule upon customs.

Havana.

Havana is cosmopolitan. One sees in her streets almost every nationality and hears many tongues. Coolies are employed for much of the work along the harbor front and also swell the ranks of the peddlers. The vanity bred in the Castilian is evinced by the many varieties of gorgeous uniforms, meeting the eye. Almost every third man is in uniform, and a score or so differently tricked out may be seen at a glance. Some of the officers wearing side arms also carry Malacca sticks with a golden brown cord and tassel, which strangely suggests Cockneyism. One of the commonest types is a swarthy bearded man dressed in a very neat light blue striped material, with white vest, low cut, exposing a gorgeous shirt front, small pancake cap with a straight tortoise shell visor, gold bowed eye glasses, and all the decorations in cap and uniform that his rank will allow. The ladies seldom go covered in the street. Their coiffures are most elaborate; and only a film of lace is occasionally worn on the back of the head. Some of the poorer classes wear even less than the traditional Topsy, and during the morning's drive our company passed several groups of negro children with only nature's covering. In the evening the social life of Havana begins. The long lines of the Prado are ablaze with light, the numerous cafes overflow to the sidewalks, which in many instances are under arcades, and the theatres and the circus furnish amusement. Brilliant private equipages and less ambitious victorias dash along with their loads of dark bearded men and smiling senoritas. The Tacon theatre has probably a world wide reputation. For some cause it is closed at present, and the fashionable house is the Theatre Payret de la Paz, a handsome new theatre, standing in a square nearly opposite the Tacon. The Payret is probably as large as the Boston theatre, which it very much resembles. There is a parquet circle and four tiers above; two of which are divided into boxes. The theatre has a fair company and a remarkably large orchestra, which discourses excellent music. The curtain remains down about fifteen minutes between the acts, and the parquet is entirely emptied. The men throng out into the the lobbies or the adjoining cafes, smoke cigarettes or drink coffee. The American bar is a feature of the Havana cafe, but not the prominent feature. It is found on one side or in a corner, while most of the space is devoted to the marble-topped tables for coffee drinkers.

Marrying at Large.

A New York justice of the peace was recently called to a German house in that city to marry a couple. Putting a marriage certificate in his pocket, he started for the festive scene. Arrived at the house, under the direction of a blue-legged little boy, who pointed out the place, he knocked and went in. In the middle of the floor stood a stout German girl, sorry and plump, her blue eyes rolling out tears as large as butter pats.

"What's the matter?" said the sympathetic judge.

"Matter!" said the girl, "dat Gotleib went off and wouldn't marry me, ain't it?"

The justice said he supposed it was, and intimated that he had come to marry some one, and requested the old lady to bring on the lambs to the sacrifice. Old lady said, "Dare vos no lambs—Gotleib ish run off, and vil not marry my Katarina."

"Well," said the justice, "Gotleib isn't the only man there is—send for some other man to marry her."

At this Katarina's face brightened up, and she ejaculated, "Yah—dat is goot—send mit Hans."

Hans was sent for, but couldn't come. When her messenger returned, Katarina, determined not to give it up, said, "Send mit Shoseph."

Shoseph was sent for, but he couldn't be found. Katarina's looks fell at this news, and the justice was growing impatient. Just then Katarina looked out of the window and saw a short and thick young German going by, when she rushed to the door and hallooed, "Fritz! Fritz!"

Fritz shortly made his appearance at the door, when Katarina's mother said, "Fritz, you lofs mine Katarina?"

Fritz, allowed he did, "more as sauerkraut."

"Then stand up here," cried the justice; and before Fritz could realize his position, he and Katarina were man and wife, and Katarina's arms were around his neck, and her lips pressed to his, she crying the the while. "Mein husband—mein Fritz!"

Our duty as correct historians compels us to say that Fritz hugged back as well as he knew how. The justice, with head erect, stepped smiling out, leaving the lovers to themselves, and walked away meditatively, a holy calm stealing all over his massive proportions, the consciousness of having done his duty gleaming in his eye, and honor, honesty, and rectitude in his footsteps.

Oil Producing Insect.

This insect, which has considerable economic use in Central America, belongs to the same genus as the cochineal, and is called by the native name of "ni-in." Being unknown to science, the author names it Coccus adpofera. The females are of a coral-red and are covered with a fine whitish powder. They live on trees belonging to the genus Spodias, and known as "hog plumbs." They adhere to the trees by means of their beaks, remaining motionless, and existing in such large numbers that they frequently cover every portion of the plant. There is extracted from these females 26 to 28 per cent. of their weight of a bright yellow fat having an odor suigeneris, and which when recently melted is homogeneous, but in a short time becomes granular and of a lighter color. It is the most quickly drying oleaginous substance known, since it becomes immediately covered over with a pellicle full of wrinkles and folds; and, if this pellicle be dipped into the greese to exclude its surface from contast with the air, the whole mass shortly becomes transformed into an infusible an insoluble resinous substance. Applied to paper or any other surface, this greese dries in six or seven hours so as to form a smooth lustrous surface and almost odorless. Mixed with copal, or any other resin, and turpentine, it forms a golden-yellow drying varnish. Its melting point is 36°. Heated to a temperature of 200° to 210° until it becomes glutinous, it changes on cooling into a bland elastic mass (caoutchoue of ni-in) which is almost insoluble in spirit of turpentine, but insoluble in bisulphide of carbon. In 95 per cent. alcohol it is but slightly soluble. The various properties of this fatty matter, and its behavoir with acids and alkalies, prove that its chemical composition differs from that of all other oils known. Like all drying oils, it forms by the action of neat a glutinous substance; but, while heat is indispensable to make such oils more siccative, the ni-in grease loses a portion of this property through heating. The elastic substance of oils is soluble in ether, and especially in turpentine, but that of ni-in is nearly insoluble in these materials. In some localities in Central America this oil is largely employed for painting wooden utensils, such a ladles, etc., a mass being made with color, chalk, and the grease, and applied precisely as in ordinary oil painting. It has been observed that articles painted with it may be preserved for a long time. Guitar manufacturers also use this greese in varnishing their instruments. As yet it has received no application in pharmacy. It is probable that the ancient race which formerly peopled Central America used this greese in painting their buildings, and it is for this reason that, after a lapse of several centuries the decorations are still to be seen in that perfect state of preservation which caused the admiration of Mr. Stevens when he visited these ruins in 1842.

Productive Machinery

The census act authorizes the census bureau to report "the kind and amount of power employed in establishments of productive industry, and the kind and number of machines in use, together with the maximum capacity of such establishments, where the superintendent of census shall deem such inquiry appropriate." The information which this inquiry will bring out will be of great value and importance, and the superintendent is taking measures to make it thorough and searching. In 1870 there were reported 2,707,421 persons in the United States employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries, and 5,922,000 employed in agriculture—making a total of 8,629,421 persons engaged in productive pursuits. But this piece of information is incomplete without a knowledge of the aggregate power of all the steam-engines and water-wheels harnessed to the work also. Very little labor, comparatively, is now done without the aid of power machinery, and the human muscles contribute but a small portion of the power employed. It is estimated that the steam engines in France give an aggregate force equal to that of 31,000,000 men; and it has been asserted that the power machinery in Great Britain has a force equal to that of 800,000,000 men. To know what the productive capacity of our country is, therefore, we must inquire, not only how many persons are employed in productive pursuits, but how many steam-engines and water-wheels, with the horse-power they represent, are employed also. It will throw some light on that very interesting and much-disputed question, whether the world is able to consume all that it is able to produce.

A Flying Leg of Mutton.

In the "good old days" at the Haymarket Theatre, London, they were running the musical farce of "No Song, No Supper," and the exigencies of the piece required a real boiled leg of mutton every night, which, according to the law of property, or rather the "property-man's" law in a theatre, went after performance, almost untouched, to the official named.

But the "flymen," perched up aloft, did not like this, which occurred night after night to their growing dissatisfaction, for they, too, had wives and families, to whom a boiled leg of mutton free of charge would have been a thing to be remembered. So they hit upon a plan, and one night Mr. William Farren, who had the carving of the aforesaid leg, was solicited to fix a hook that would be let down from the "flies" into the mutton and leave the rest to them. Farren, always ready for a practical joke, consented at once, and as the scene was coming to a termination, deftly fastened the hook into the leg, and "left the rest to them. As the scene-shifters were preparing to "close in," and the property-man stood at the wings ready to seize on his perquisite, the leg of mutton was seen slowly to ascend, without any visible agency. The audience laughed, and the employes all gave vent to their feelings in ill-suppressed merriment—all save the property-man, who remained miserably serious, and gazed at his fast departing supper with a woe-begone countenance. Suddenly, as the scene almost closed in, the hook, which Farren had unfortunately only fastened in the fat, gave way, and the much-coveted mutton came down on the dish with a terrific splash. The audience now roared, the employes roared, Farren at the table roared, and as the "flats" hid the unrehearsed tableau from view, the now delighted property-man rushed on the stage, and securing the ill-treated supper, joined in the general roar. Our fly fishers were never known to try a hook again.

A Fair Duel.

In 1794, an English judge delivered the following charge to a jury in a duelling case: "It is now a painful duty which jointly belongs to us; it is mine to lay down the law, and yours to apply it to the facts before you. The oath by which I am bound obliges me to say that homicide, after a due interval left for consideration, amounts to murder. The laws of England in their utmost lenity and allowance for human frailty, extend their compassion only to sudden and momentary frays; and then, if the blood has not had time to cool or the reason to return, the result is termed manslaughter. Such is the law of the land, which undoubtedly the unfortunate gentleman at the bar has violated, though he has acted in conformity to the law of honor. His whole demeanor in the duel, according to the witness whom you are most to believe, Colonel Stanwix, was that of perfect honor and perfect humanity. Such is the law and such are the facts. If you cannot reconcile the latter to your conscience, you must record a verdict of guilty. But if the contrary, though the acquittal may trench on the rigid rules of the law, yet the verdict will be lovely in the sight of God and man." But finer still was the direction of the Justice Fletcher in 1812, on a similar occasion, when addressing an Irish jury, he summed up in two minutes: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I shall do so. Where two people go out to fight a duel, and one of them falls, the law says it is murder. And I tell you, by law this is murder; but, at the same time a fairer duel I never heard of in the whole course of my life."

Lake Dwellers.

This class of persons lived before the time of the Pyramid-builders; but in their progress and their discovery, first of bronze and finally of iron, they may have been slower and later than the ancient Egyptians. The only knowledge we have of that strange people, who once lived in curious rounded houses built on platforms erected for some distance from the shore out into the lakes of Switzerland, is derived from archæology. In 1854 the waters of Lake Zurich (and of some other Swiss lakes) receded farther than they had ever been known to sink before during the historic period; and a farmer, digging the rich muck thus exposed for his garden, was astonished upon coming upon masses of piles, and, mixed among these, bronze implements—knives, chisels, axes, etc. In other localities subsequent explorers, digging down into these lakes and in other places, came upon implements of stone as well as bronze; but it was found in every instance that the stone implements lay below those of bronze. Whether the age of bronze came for the Lake Dwellers at the same time that it did to those wonderful people inhabiting the valley of the Nile, is very doubtful, if the Lake Dwellers were earlier than the Egyptians, they were also slower, and probably later in arriving at the age of bronze. But they reached that age. They had lances, fish hooks, sickles, axes, all of bronze. It was an age in which men did not know the use of iron. And the bronze implements they had were cast in the forms in which we find them. In some localities we come upon articles of bronze and of stone; in others of stone only. The question arises — was there ever a period in which mankind used only implements of stone. There is no doubt of it. From one lake alone in Switzerland no fewer than 2,643 axes have now been recovered, 143 arrows, and a variety of other weapons and domestic utensils, all stone. Other Swiss lakes yield similar suggestive revelations. And it was the same in Great Britain—it was the same in France—it was the same throughout Italy, Germany, and most parts of Europe—it was so even in Egypt? Not even the Egyptians knew, at one time, the use of iron or bronze.

What a Boy Did.

A duke walking in his garden one day, saw a Latin copy of a great work on Mathematics lying on the grass, and thinking it had been brought from his library called some one to carry it back.

"It belongs to me," said the gardener's son stepping up.

"Yours!" cried the duke; "Do you understand geometry and Latin?"

"I know a little of them," answered the lad modestly.

The duke, having a taste for the sciences, began to talk with the young student, and was astonished at the clearness and intelligence of his answers.

"But how came you to know so much?" asked the duke.

"One of the servants taught me to read," answered the lad; "one does not need to know anything more than the twenty-six letters in order to learn everything else one wishes." But the gentleman wanted to know more about it.

"After I learned to read," said the boy, "the masons came to work on your house; I noticed the architect used a rule and compasses, and made a great many calculations. What was the meaning and use of that? I asked and they told me of a science called arithmetic. I bought an arithmetic and studied it through. They then told me there was another science called geometry. I bought the books and learned geometry. Then I found there were better books about these sciences in Latin. I bought a dictionary and learned Latin. I heard there were still better ones in French. I got a dictionary and learned French. It seems to me we may learn everything when we know the twenty-six letters of the alphabet."

They are in fact, the ladder to every science. But how many boys are contented to waste their time at the first two or three rounds, with not pluck nor perseverance enough to climb higher! Up, up, up, if you want to know more, and see clearer, and take a high post of usefulness in the world. And if you are a poor boy and need a little friendly encouragement to help you on, be sure, if you have a will to climb, you will find the way, just as the gardener's son found it afterwards in the Duke of Argyll under whose parentage he pursued his studies and became a distinguished mathematician.

Stone's Mathematical Dictionary—for Stone was the young gardener's name—was a celebrated book published in London some years ago.

Where does the Day Begin?

As a matter of fact, the day begins all around the world—not at the same instant of time, but just as the sun visits successive portions of the earth in his journey from east to west. But the traveler who crosses the Pacific ocean can give another answer to the above question; that on the 18th degree of longitude—one-half of the circumference of the globe, starting from Greenwich east or west,—these is an arbitrary change or dropping of a day, and that at this point, if anywhere, the day may be said to begin. It was with strange feelings that the writer, crossing the Pacific, having gone to bed on Saturday night, leaving everything pertaining to the almanac, in a satisfactory condition, awoke on Monday morning! Sunday had completely dropped from our calendar, for that week at least. Every one knows that in traveling round the world from east to west a day is lost, and in order to adjust his reckoning to that of the place he has left, one must drop a day as if he had not lived it, when in reality the time has passed by lengthening every day during the journey. For a long time it was the custom for sailors to effect this change pretty much where they pleased; but it has now become a settled-rule among American and English navigators that at the 180th degree a day must be passed over if going west, and one added if going east, in which latter case the traveler enjoys two Sundays or two Thursdays, as the case may be. It is most likely that this particular degree was decided on from the fact that, except a few scattered islands of Polynesia, there are no large communities, with their vast commercial and social transactions, to be affected by the change.

"What? Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages! Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty cents!" "Vell, den, vy, didn't yer?" "'Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Vell, uv I was out of 'em I sell 'em for twenty-cents too."

American Birds.

The Duke of Argyle says in his Impressions: "With regard to the birds of Nort America, I cannot doubt from what I saw and heard that as songsters they are inferior to our own. This is the testimony of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, who was familiar with both. It is a curious circumstance that between one Canadian bird and the corresponding species at home the only difference I could detect was that the American species was silent, whilst our own is always talking. I refer to that charming bird the common sandpiper, abounding on the banks of every stream and lake in the highlands. Its American cousin is equally abundant on all the rivers in Canada; but whilst at home its call notes are incessant, and the male bird has even a continuous and most lively song, I did not hear a solitary sound from the sandpiper of Canada. This, however, may have been an accident, and the sandpipers are no where reckoned among the birds of song. One hears the migratory thrush (robin) everywhere, in the midst of the gardens and villas of towns and cities, and in every little clearing of the forest on the outskirts of human habitation. It is a pleasant song, but decidedly inferior to any of its cousins in Britain. It is inferior in power to the missal thrush, in variety to our common 'mavis,' in melody to the blackbird. Near Niagara I heard one very broken and interrupted song of fine tone and of considerable power. But although I was in the woods and fields of Canada and of the States in the richest moment of the spring, I heard litttle of that burst of song which in England comes from the blackcap and the garden warbler and the common wren, and (locally) from the nightingale. Above all, there is one great want which nothing can replace. The meadows of North America were to my eye thoroughly English in appearance—the same rich and luxuriant grass, the same character of wild flowers and even the same weeds. The skies of America are higher and wider and more full of sunshine. But there is no skylark to enjoy that 'glorious privacy of light.' 'The sweetest singer in the Heavenly Father's choir' is wanting in the New World. I cannot help thinking that it might be introdueed. Of course the winters of Canada and of the Northern states would compel it to follow almost all the other birds which summer there, and to retire with them until the return of spring to Virginia or the Carolinas. It would be an interesting experiment. I do not know whether it has been tried. If not, I would suggest it to my American friends as one worth trying. It would be a happier introduction than that of the London sparrow."

Sweet Courtship.

They were sitting on a stile—Sary and Steve. He at one end, solemnly "gnawing his tawny moustache," she at the other, solemnly knitting cotton lace. He smiled. She smiled. He slipped up close to her side, took a big sweet potato out of his pocket and wiped it carefully on his sleeve.

"Less swap," said he, in deep, rich tones, as he handed her the potato, and, taking the dingy cotton lace from her hands, he coquettishly wrapped it around his hat.

"Well, less," she replied, gnawing at the raw potato. Ten minutes of dead silence. Then from another pocket he handed a bundle tied up in a handkerchief.

"Gues what I've got," said he, archly.

"Mo' taters?"

"No."

"Ginger cakes?"

"No."

"Chinkypins?"

"No."

"Warnuts?"

"No."

"Goobers?"

"Yaas! Now guess who they're fur."

"Fur yo' mar?"

"No."

"Yo' pa?"

"No."

"Fur that sarcer-eyeded Cath'n you'se ben payin' 'tention ter?"

"No." One of his rare smiles played upon his aristocratic features at that moment and caused her to say:

"Maybe they's fur me."

"That's who they's fur, shore!"

She took the bundle and thanked him. More silence. Then he cleared his throat exactly fifteen and a half times. He had something to say, but didn't know how to say it. He looked sheepishly—I mean pensively—at the leaves dancing brownly on the ground, then at the cotton lace twined round his hat, then at the calm, blue sky, for inspiration.

Maybe, like the great Constantine, he beheld a writing on Heaven's azure wall, for he spoke, and thusly:

"Us is gwine to marry, ain't us?"

"Yaas, us is."

"An' when the meat an' the meal gives out, an' I beats you 'cus you won't wuck an' git some mo' quick 'nuff, will you leave me?"

That was Love's test; but she replied, sweetly and firmly:

"No, I won't, nuther! I'll stay 'long with you while life lastes!"

Weather News.

January—Will be rather warm, but not very warm; somewhat moist, but not very moist; just moist enough. There will be some cold weather, and some not quite so cold; just cold enough.

February—The weather will be like that of January, only more so, with slight variations.

March—Can't say whether we will have any weather this month or not. The game is blocked and the machine won't indicate, but it is safe to say it will rain, and it never rains but it pours.

April—People will be greatly fooled on the weather of this month. We know what it will be, but don't propose to spoil all the fun by giving it away.

May—We may have some rain this month, but it will not rain all the time. The sun will shine.

June—By the time we have got along to this month we will all begin to see the effects of the famine. Oh, but it will be hot some of the time; but it is well enough for some folks to become acclimated.

July—Some dust, rain, clouds and wind, but more sunshine; it will be quite hot.

August—Considerable fair and warm weather, but not more than we can use.

September—Some rain, at least enough to supply milkmen. Sunshine.

October—Talk of a boat race will prevent a storm this month.

November—Some snow and rain.

December—More snow.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is publi hed every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Ministers now absent, attending annual session of Conference.

Rev. C. F. Deininger, Preacher-in-charge.—Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Preacher-in-charge absent attending annual session of Conference.

Rev. W. R. Whitney, Preacher-in-charge,—Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. S. C. S. Siegel will preach next Saturday afternoon at Salem's church in German and in the evening in English; on Sunday forenoon in Aaronsburg German, and in the evening in English; in the afternoon at St. Paul,s church in German.

United Brethren.

Rev. John Landis, Preacher-in-charge.—

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, and in Millheim in the evening, english.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

R. A. BUMILLER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W.,	W C Heinle,	"
" W W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg,	Frank E Bible,	Milesburg
Unionville,	P J McDonnell,	Unionville
Howard,	A J Gardner,	Howard
Philipsburg,	C G Herlinger,	Philipsb'g
Millheim,	J H Reifsnyder,	Millheim
Benner,	Uriah Stover,	Bellefonte
Boggs,	Jas A McClain,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Hepple,	Pine Glenn
College,	Sam'l Gilliland,	Boalsburg
Curtin,	David Delong,	Howard
Ferguson, Q. P.,	Dan Drieblbis,	State Col.
" N. P.,	O M Sheets,	Stormston
Gregg,	L M Rishel,	Spring M's
Haines,	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon,	John Ward,	Stormsto'n
Harris,	Sam'l Ishler,	Boalsburg
Howard,	David Tanyer,	Howard
Huston,	H G Chronister,	Martha
Liberty,	W H Gardner,	Blanchard
Marion,	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles,	Sam'l K Faust,	Millheim
Patton,	G W Rumberger,	Fillmore
Penn,	W F Smith,	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D F Luse,	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G W Spangler,	Tusseyv'e
Rush,	William Cullen,	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe,	John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe
Spring,	E C Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor,	Samuel Hoover,	Fowler
Union,	J S Fredericks,	Fleming
Walker,	Samuel Decker,	Zion
Worth,	G R Williams,	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.

FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

Blaine a Part of Grant's Administration.

The independent republicans of New York have issued a manifesto in which they pronounce against both Grant and Blaine as unsuitable candidates for the presidency. They declare that upwards of nineteen thousand New York republicans "scratched" the name of A. B. Cornell for governor at the election last fall and that this large element is uncompromising in its hostility to a third term and to any candidate for the presidency whose record is not without taint of corruption or official malfeasance. It may be said that these recalcitrant fellows are hard to please, but in putting Grant and Blaine alike under their ban they are simply consistent. The fact is that Blaine really was as much a part of Grant's administration as any member of the ex-president's cabinet. As speaker of the house of representatives he was "the third officer of the government" and his approval and oftimes his active support of the measures of the Grant administration became necessary to secure their adoption by congress. Not a single one of the many notorious schemes of the lob by which received the sanction of the Grant administration passed congress without the assent if not the decided support of Blaine. He could have defeated any one of them by a nod of his head or a wave of his hand. He could have stopped with a single word the enormous grants of land to the Pacific railroad companies and the lavish appropriations in money that were voted to favored claimants during the presidency of Grant. He could have broken up the Indian ring and the Whisky ring with a hint to the appropriate committees of the house which were his creatures and servants. He could have driven out of the White House with a shake of his little finger the birds of prey that roosted there from 1869 till 1876. But he chose deliberately to do none of these things His career as speaker of the house therefore cannot be judged apart from the history of the Grant administration and the independent republicans of New York do him no injustice in placing him on the same plane of political morals with the ex president. He has but one advantage over Grant and that consists in the fact that the latter has already had two terms of the presidency.—*Patriot.*

Our Washington letter.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 28th, 1880.

So far as Presidential Candidates are concerned, there was never a better prospect of harmony for the Democratic Convention than now, nor a better prospect for a quarrel in any convention than in the coming Republican convention. There is no Democratic quarrel that reaches beyond the borders of a state, and none, even of that limited character which is not likely to be settled long before the convention meets at Cincinnati on the 22nd day of June. In the Republican party, however, the differences are radical and permanent. The leading republicans are men who from various causes hate each other bitterly, and at least two of the most prominent aspirants for the Presidency among them would welcome defeat rather than success of the party under the leadership of others.

Besides this unprecedented rivalry among leaders, the radical party has on its hands a question which in no previous election has assumed so much importance. I am told that educated and aspiring negroes—Senator Edmunds might call them "niggis"—are dissatisfied with the meagre recognition given them by the Republican party and are angry, because of their social exclusion when they happen to have seats in the Senate or to occupy other official positions.

I renew a prediction made months ago, that we will have an early adjournment of Congress. The recent course of delay—the question of adapting new House rules—is out of the way substantially. The rules are no longer to be considered in Committee of the whole, where all of them have been acted on, but in open House and commencing with Tuesday they will be rapidly disposed of. An adjournment in May, so that Congress will be out of the way before the convention meets in June, will be a great help to do Democracy towards victory.

The idea that M. DeLesseps is an engineer of experience and ability has done much to give *eclat* to a Panama canal scheme under his direction. He is not an engineer, and had no connection with the engineer work on the Suez canal, the only engineering accomplishment with which his name is connected. In that great work he was simply the head of that body of capitalists who constructed the canal. It will not do to abandon a great doctrine of the Democracy upon the erroneous idea that a Frenchman is the only man that can do the work.

CARROLL.

THE New York State Republican Convention came off at Utica, last Wednesday, the 25th.

No one is surprised to hear that the convention instructed for Grant, for it was well known long since that such would be the result. Conkling who manages the machine in the Empire state, strained every nerve to give the state to the silent man on horseback. Yet it was as surprising as it was unexpected, that Blaine developed so much strength in the convention. The first test vote gave 217 votes for the would-be prospective emperor, and 181 for Blaine, leaving only 37 of majority, in a convention of 387, in favor of Grantism, Third-termism and corruption generally. If any one thing is clearer than all others it is that if the people had their free choice, Grantism, with all its lengthy train of wrong and evil, would be condemned by the American people in a voice so emphatic that it would never be heard of again as a factor in politics.

The Democratic Dark Horses.

There is a noticeable Hancock feeling set to the current of opinion A correspondent who has talked with fourteen Southern Senators tells me that they almost unanimously favor Hancock's claims. Speaker Randall's sudden change from Chicago to Cincinnati gives rise to considerable speculation It is said that it means a virtual retirement of Mr. Tilden in favor of General Hancock or Mr. Jewett. The selection of Cincinnati is regarded as favorable to Jewett, who is from Ohio and represented a district of that State in Congress before taking the presidency of the Erie Road.

The Vermont Republican Convention Declares for Geo. F. Edmunds.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 25.—The republican state convention met to-day and adopted resolutions presenting the name of George F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be made the candidate of the republican party for the next president.

Cincinnati is considered to be a real good place to hold a Democratic National Convention, and the 22nd of June just as good a time. Now let us have a number one men as candidates for President and Vice President, and we will give Grantism, Third-term ism and Credit Mobileism such a quietus that they will not again be heard of until judgment day.

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne announces that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for President. Well now that's just what we had intended doing when it occurred to us that nobody asked us to be a candidate. Guess that's precisely the man's fix who writes Washburne with an "e". No, we can't all be President.

IT must be apparent to even the dullest intellect that Grant will be the Republican nominee for President. Cameron, Conkling & Co., have the matter in hand, and judging from the way things are managed in Pennsylvania and New York it is evident they are determined to force Grant on the people for a third time whether he is wanted or not.

Edward Herrick, Esq., at present chief clerk of the Auditor General's Department, is mentioned as a proper candidate for that office. He is said to be altogether fit and worthy.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JAN. 1., 1879, JAN. 1., 1880.

DR.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1., 1880.

To taxes outstanding, Jan. 1, 1879	$65,163.61	
To taxes assessed for 1879	42,515 30	
To amount received of Commissioners on loans	22,874.57	
To amount received of Commissioners, costs and collections	458.58	
To amount received of Clearfield county, balance on Moshannon bridge	1,145.86	
To amount received of Patton township, insane account	10.52	
To amount received of College township, insane account	100 00	
To amount received of Spring township insane account	209.51	
To am't rec'd, rent of house	48.00	
To registration blanks sold	5.70	
	132,511.65	
To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880	3,727.17	

CR.

Jan. 1., 1880.		
By taxes outstanding	$67,023.36	
By county orders paid	53,264.73	
By amount State Treasurer receipt	3,960.24	
By commission on State tax paid	168.35	
By exonerations allowed collectors	1,082.10	
By commissions allowed collectors	1,275.63	
By salary	2,000.00	
By stationery	10.00	
By balance	3,727.17	
	132,511.65	

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby cert fy that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$ 714.48
Jacob Dunkle	185.00
George Swab	260.00
Henry Beck, Commis'r's Clerk	700.00
	$1,859.43

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

N. J. Mitchell	36.72
Henry Keller	24.70
Henry Beck, clerk	35.00
	96.42

County Auditors' Pay.

James T. Stuart	30.00
G. R. Williams	30.00
T. B. Jamison	30.00
C. L. Buffington, clerk	30.00
	120.00

Improvement and Repairs.

John Markle, for fence at jail	1.88
D. W. Eberhart, for work at jail	2.50
	4.15
J. W. Barnes, for gas fitting	
John Gregg, for work at furnace jail	8.25
Penna. R. R. Co., for freight on lumber	71.68
Wm Lucas, for work at jail	84.75
M. J. Dolan, " "	6.00
Adams Express Co., for freight on pipes for jail	1.05
C. Derr, hydrant for jail	10.00
J. W. Barnes, hydrant for jail	12.89
Thomas Mathews & Son, lumber for jail	243.72
Henry Walkey, Libor at jail	35.00
C. W. Corman, "	5.50
A. Carr, brass cocks for jail	17.00
Jno D Lieb & Co, lumber for jail	38.03
R. Bartlett, hauling for jail	20
Samuel Brugger, specifications for jail	11.25
" repairing at jail	20.00
O. W. Lambert, " "	22.70
Wm Galbraith, plumbing at jail	
Jas Harris & Co., bill material for jail	242.11
D. W. Woodring, for watching at jail	4 50
B. & S. S. R. R. Co., joist for Treasurer's office	6.46
John Wetzel, carpenter work at jail	55.00
	907.13

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$ 1,162.87
Commonwealth Costs	2,486.91
J. H. Vosburg, court reporter	280.00
W. F. Reber, court reporter	274.28
B. Galbraith, court crier	162.00
B. Galbraith, janitor	350.00
Tipstave's pay	263.50
M. J. Dolan, special detective	200.00
Court Proclamations by Sheriff Spangler	122.28
Summoning jurors, by Sheriff	183.00
	9,584.82

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs. Shaffer, washing for prisoners	$ 25.00
Mrs. Price, wash. for prisoners	27.50
Joseph Bros. & Co., clothing for prisoners	24.91
Harper Bros. cloth, for prisrs.	59.08
S & A Loeb, mdse. f r prison	37.80
" " "	24.20
Robert McKnight, gas bill	254.05
Geo Dolan, work at cesspool	3.50
J H Fellenbaum, repairing locks	3.50
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	5.35
W S Galbraith, plumbing	9.30
W T Twitmire, repairs at jail	2.40
D Eberhart, repairs at jail	1.91
J Reynolds & son, water back and grate	19.50
Penna R. R. Co., freight on water back and grate	50
Jno McCormott, removing ashes	4 00
Frank Johnson, cleaning pipes	75
J S Mallory, repairing bedsteads	11.50
Alvin Brady, cleaning pipes	1.00
Wm Lucas, repairs at stable	4.50
Wm Gares, repairs at cells	5.00
H O Holler, spittoons for jail	7.00
	503.30

Printing Bills.

F L Hatters, admin'strator's bill	192.81
E T Tuten	59.15
Shugert & Forster	214.51
Fred Kurtz	51.50
Walter & Deininger	50.00
E C Bendir	50.00
	617.07

Bridges.

Bridge views	$ 36.20
Murray, Dougal & Co., balance of account from 1878	1,284.40
Millesburg bridge—	
Murray, Dougal & Co. for iron bridge	$2,589.80
Jonas Spearing, contractor	950.00
Samuel Brugger, engineer	124.25
Geo Rider, for railing at ends	5.80
	3,669.36
Unionville bridge—	
G W Forrey, contractor	470.00
Samuel Brugger, engineer	18.00
	488.00
Spring Mills bridge—	
John Coldiron, contractor	60.00
Port Matilda Bridge—	
Jonas Spearing, contractor	765.00
Samuel Brugger, engineer	75.64
	840.64
Repairs at Unionville bridge	23.85
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	12.00
Repairs at Beech Creek bridge	20.97
Signs and finger boards on iron bridges	154.93
Repairs at Howard dam bridge	420.47
Repairs at Julian bridge	1.00
Repairs at Curtin bridge	8.00
Commissioners' expenses to bridges	40.58
	7,009.89

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Teachers' Institute	$ 144.24
Western Penitentiary	343.01
Road damages	75.07
D. A. Musser, balance of account	824.27
Agricultural Society	100.00
Jno Spangler, Sheriff on account	1,304.72
J H Dobbins, sal'y as jail phy	100.00
J R & C T Alexander, coal for Court House and Jail	699 30
L L Brown	110.61
Potter Twp, on case lunacy	21 25
Ferguson " " "	22.63
Worth " " "	5.00
Rush " " "	15.00
Assessors pay	1,273.00
C M Bower, Com's attorney	75.00
Road views	570.49
Running line between Union and Benner townships	51.00
Running Marion township line	200.63
Constable's pay	418.51
Election expenses	1,340.43
Scalp premiums	1,315.60
Redemption U. S. Lands	243.35
Refunding tax	24.27
Insurance on county buildings	115.50
Interest on loans paid	3,122.89
Commissions on lunacy	31.32
Inquisitions on dead bodies	62.12
Notes paid	16,161.63
Premiums to collectors	23 00
Commission to C M Bower for collections made	153.01
Tax paid on real estate held by county	5.15
Hospital for insane, Danville	2,624.91
Robert McKnight, gas bills	143.50
L L Beck, copying registrations	30.00
J P Gephart, acknowledging Commissioner's deeds	50.00
Books and stationery for Commissioner's office	22.92
Jos W Sanderson, for Judges' Chairs	60.00
Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns	10.00
Ira C Mitchell, attorney's fee in 7 cases	21.00
H A Mingle, services at Auditor's settlement	6.00
J N Hall, services at Auditor's settlement	9.00
Adams Express Co., reight on blanks, &c.	4.20
Penna R R Co., freight on chairs, etc.	4.10
Dan'l Garman, meals for jurors and hire	15.00
W T Twitmire repairs at stoves	12.40
Jno T Johnston, postage, envelopes, etc.	36.07
H Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket	13.34
Jno McDermott, removing ashes at Court House	8.00
J S Mallory, repair'g gate at C H	4.00
Lieb & Garbrick, ice for Court H	3.50
Williams & Bro, glazing at C H	2.60
Costs in county vs. Philipsburg Borough	98.62
Wm Mann and others, books for offices	143.85
J C Harper, repairs at Prothy's office	3.82
W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost	10.02
Harper Bros., bill carpet C H	24.15
J Harris & Co., bill hose, &c. "	26.56
W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House	6.00
Sundry persons, for soap, binding carpet, &c.	2 75
D Eyerhart, repairing at Recorder's office	1.50
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware at Court House	11.35
Wood for Court House	3.25
Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office	1.00
Jno Brackbill, stools for office	1.00
	32,505.73
Total expenditures	$53,264.37

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

To county orders received on account	$1,700.00
To costs received	61.57
Balance	754.76
	$2,516.33

CR.

By boarding prisoners 3,197 days, at 40 cts	$1,278.80
" 94 turnkey fees at 80 cts.	75 20
" conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary, 4 at $40.00 and 2 at $30.00 each	220.00
" conveying C Price to house of refuge	48.56
" conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40	200.00
" publishing court proclamation January term	28.50
" publishing court proclamation April term	24.00
" publishing court proclamation, August term	19.00
" publishing court proclamation, November term	27.40
" publishing court proclamation, January term, 1880	19.00
" Sheriff's fees on court proclamations, 4 Courts,	4.00
" publishing fish proclamat'n	9.05
" Sheriff's fees on general election proclamation	4.00
" summoning jury, March special term	14.80
" summon'g jury, April term	34.00
" summon'g jury, Aug. term	34.00
" summon'g jury Oct. special term	14.00
" summon'g jury Nov. term	47.00
" summoning jury, January term, 1880	40.00
" bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc, for jail	36.06
" filling and mending 42 ticks at 50 cts.	21.00
" costs on Fi Fa, No. 20, April term	2.10
" Sundry costs, Jan. term	14.58
" " " Aug. term	18.29
" Commonwealth costs	53.74
" D F Fortney's order	34.25
" removing fish baskets Penns, Pine and Elk creeks	42.50
" removing fish baskets Spring creek	10.40
" removing fish baskets Logans Branch	4.68
" removing fish baskets River	51.92
" removing fish baskets Moshannon	43.50
" filling jury wheel 4 days	16.00
" expenses after Ringgold and Baumgardner	27.62
	$2,516.33
By balance due Sheriff at settlement, Jan. 1, 1880	$754.76

State of Penn'a, } ss.
Centre county, }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [S.L.]
JAMES T. STUART, [S.L.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [S.L.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

1871		
*H Canon, Bellefonte	$ 207 28	$ 207 28
1872		
*John Ward, Half Moon	236 97	
*D Robb, Liberty	14 52	271 49
1873		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61	
†L C Rerick, Marion	36 07	43 68
1874		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte	972 11	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845 93	
*Fred Kercheff, Curtin	123 28	
*William Cross, Half Moon	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	553 11	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe	77 75	2581 90
1875		
*Charle Brown, Bellefonte	768 83	
*J P Shope, Milesburg	225 00	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	55 91	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	29 11	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74	
*James Watson, Snow Shoe	84 00	1239 18
1876		
*J H Morrison, Bellefonte	672 52	
*T M Hall, Milesburg	144 37	
*W C McCutcheon, Philipsburg	18 51	
*William Mann, Curtin	4 32	
*David Harter, Marion	240 09	
*William Weiser, Penn	324 57	
*G W Koch, Potter	753 06	
*John Noll, Spring	381 18	2618 42
1877		
‡R L Shirk, Milesburg	176 22	
‡Jackson Gerron, Philipsburg	179 66	
H C Holter, Howard	125 46	
Uriah Stover, Benner	395 95	
‡J C Walker, Boggs	315 16	
Emanuel Musser, College	474 62	
†Conrad Singer, Curtin	137 52	
W H Fry, Ferguson	1084 83	
John Myers, Harris	277 00	
Geo Geusamer, Half Moon	443 54	
J. C. Kline, Howard	358 72	
David Robb, Liberty	409 08	
D W Gier, Marion	254 87	
Joel Morris, Miles	187 50	
G W F Gray, Patton	816 85	
William Smith, Penn	102 38	
‡Henry Swab, Potter	708 37	
F H Dale, Rush	84 00	
H J Tibbins, Spring	927 83	
William Miller, Taylor	107 68	
‡J T Dunkle, Walker	183 93	
‡W H Williams, Worth	57 19	7927 75
1878		
William Jones, Bellefonte	595 58	
E H Carr, Milesburg	199 00	
E O Mattern, Philipsburg	470 97	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard borough	182 12	
†Chas Smith, Unionville	11 66	
Thomas Perdue, Benner	1087 21	
‡J C Walker, Boggs	882 23	
‡Jno A Rupp, College	720 08	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	134 86	
John H Gates, Ferguson	653 30	
‡C P Leitzell, Gregg	1221 23	
D H Rote, Haines	171 16	
Jno Carper, Jr., Harris	364 76	
Ellis Lytle, Half Moon	81 49	
‡John Craig, Huston	291 91	
D M Burlew, Liberty	248 02	
‡William Irvin, Marion	636 44	
‡William Tressler, Patton	459 36	
John D Foote, Penn	1502 87	
Jas C Boal, Potter	529 31	
F H Dale, Rush	658 26	
‡A J Swartz, Spring	1693 64	
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	126 76	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	283 09	
‡Kline Zimmerman, Walker	504 00	
Samuel Stepheus, Worth	190 71	13309 30
1879		
‡A C Musser, Millheim	435 64	
‡Dan'l Ayers, Philipsburg	562 03	
A N Russell, Unionville	229 16	
‡W A Taylor, Benner	1556 54	
J M Stuart, Burnside	192 63	
J C Walker, Boggs	1161 56	
†Wm Foster, College	2454 67	
‡Henry Thiel, Curtin	230 44	
‡Geo W Kichline, Ferguson	2884 05	
‡Cyrus Lose, Gregg	3002 73	
‡Jacob Bower, Jr. Haines	1564 47	
J H Griffin, Half Moon	894 12	
‡D W Kline, Huston	378 73	
‡J M Kline, Howard township	352 85	
‡C A Corter, Liberty	698 57	
‡J J Hoy, Marion	1194 52	
‡Geo B Haines, Miles	1601 35	
‡Daniel Heckman, Patton	1046 75	
‡C Alexander, Penn	1343 72	
‡J W Messinger, Potter	3568 12	
‡John B Long, Rush	518 15	
‡John Garbrick, Spring	2446 88	
‡Samuel Bower, Snow Shoe	302 24	
Jno T Fowler, Taylor	392 86	
Wm Spotts, Union	204 78	
‡David Yocum, Walker	2280 26	
Geo R Williams, Worth	285 33	
‡W Iliam Miles, Millesburg	428 35	
†Robert Cook, Jr., Howard boro	320 30	
‡J M Ketchline, Bellefonte	3946 56	
Benjamin Stamm, Harris twp,	1723 00	38321 36
Total taxes outstanding		$67,023 36

* In hands of attorney for collection.
† Paid in full since Jan. 1st.
‡ Paid in part since Jan. 1st.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE CO., JAN. 1, 1880.

To notes and bonds outstanding	$33,564.70	
" balance due John Spangler, Sheriff	754.76	
" balance due Geo Swab	49.50	
" balance due Jac Dunkle	187.50	
	$34,556.46	
To balance due by Centre Co.	$7,815.50	
By amount in hands of Co. Treasurer	$ 3,727.17	
" notes of sundry persons held by commissioners	2,400.00	
" notes in hands of A Hoy for collection	1,827.32	
" notes in hands of A C Bower for collection	1,058.10	
" taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1880	67,023.36	
" amount due from boroughs and townships for insane bills, as follows:		
" Rush twp	111.32	
" Philipsburg borough	2,811.15	
" Benner twp.	405.49	
" Spring twp	2,199.15	
" Millesburg borough	27 50	
" Huston twp	806.07	
" Bellefonte borough	1,813.22	
" Potter twp	921.12	
" Worth twp	125.25	
" Liberty twp.	678.78	
" Ferguson twp	147.05	
" College twp	216.44	
" Parthridge Est	70.00	
" balance due from A Gregg	173.74	
" balance due from L W Munson	293.24	
" Real estate held by county	419.04	
" balance from Clearfield county, (common pleas costs)	430.56	
" Harris twp. fire commission	20.60	
" balance	7,815.50	
	94,556.46	

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from Jan. 1 1879 to Jan. 1, 1880. Witness our hands.

ANDREW GREGG, }
GEORGE SWAB, } Com'rs.
JAC. DUNKLE, }

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown turnpike company, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Imboff, in Millinburg, on Tuesday, March 9th 1880, for the purpose of electing a board of managers.

By the Board,
John Stoner. Pres't.
3t

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Gregg township a dark red steer, supposed to be about one and a half years old. The owner is notified and requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

W. H. BLOOM.

Gregg township, Dec. 18, 1880.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Magdalene Garret late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHULTZ.
Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Neese, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowin themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. J. HERING.
WM. H. NEESE.
Administrators.
4-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Harriett Brown, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. T. MUSSER.
Executor.
4-6t

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Hotel,

MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE BUSH HOUSE.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the less lucers, than whom non are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H MYERS.
54-6 tf. Proprietor.

MARTIN FREE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades,

OFFICE AND STORE

956 North Second Street,

FACTORY,

943 St. John Street,

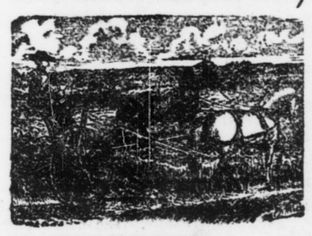
PHILADELPHIA.

First Class Work and Low Prices.

Country Trade Respectfully Solicited.

WILBER'S DIRECT DRAFT

EUREKA MOWER,



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
THE CHEAPEST MOWER.
THE LARGEST MOWER.

THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use. HARRIS LEWIS,
President of New York Dairymen's Asso.

The easing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
GEORGE W. HOFFMAN,
President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. A. FIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyoex, P.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used. B. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

Manufactured by EUREKA MOWER CO. Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Correspondence solicited. Circulars mailed on application.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,'

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG. NESBIT BROS.

N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

PENSIONS!

Procured for Soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address, with stamp,

STODDART & CO.,
3-4t 513 E. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE AVERY
BEATS THE WORLD
WONDERFUL INVENTION
ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS
SHUTTLE
LOCK STITCH
LIGHTEST RUNNING SEWING MACHINE EVER MADE
AVOIDING GEARS, COGS, CAMS AND LEVERS, AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFORE AN ENTIR

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—The Western fever rages fearfully in Union county. It carries off a great many.

—An old lady named Beazell recently died at Uniontown at the advanced age of 112 years.

—A new rail road siding is now being built at the site of the new furnace, a mile west of Laurelton station.

—Mr. Adam Morr had ahother stroke of palsey yesterday morning and is consequently in a precarious condition.

—Maj. Charles H. Shriner, and family, formerly of Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa., have settled down at Franklin Grove, Ill.

—Tyrone is to have a paper mill. All right, but what is Millheim going to have, eh? Now don't all speak at once.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—A splendid line of Family and Pocket Bibles just received at the Journal Book Store, very cheap. Call and see.

—We had a nearly full-grown thunder shower and hail storm, on Thursday afternoon. Millions of hail about the average size of peas fell, and the ground was fairly covered with them.

—Wm. H. Reifsnyder offers his services to the public as auctioneer. He only asks to be given a fair chance in his new business and guarantees to give satisfaction. tf.

CALVES.—The subscriber gives notice that he is all the time prepared to pay the highest cash price for calves. He will come and fetch them at any place in Penn or Haines township, if notified.

J. Willis Musser,
tf. Woodward, Pa.

—Just received at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE, a full line of blank books, ledgers, day-books, blotters, pass-books, memorandas, etc., also a new lot of S. S. reward cards.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

—Candidates for Associate Judge are beginning to crop out here and there in Union county. We have made up our mind not to stand in the way of any one down there. Go in, and let the best man win.

—The weather prophet is the chap most largely wanted just now, but he keeps out of reach around the corners, lest he would get his daylights darkened if he comes out, and that's just what he ought to have.

—Have you been thinking about getting the boxes ready to sow tomato seed? If not you had better manifest some enterprise in that direction, else your better half will crowd that job on you just when you don't want it.

—Mr. J. W. Frey, the obliging and efficient agent at Coburn station, has taken Greely's advice and gone west. We understand he takes charge of a station somewhere in Missouri.

A Mr. Kreamer, of Lewisburg, takes Mr. Frey's place at Coburn. He is highly spoken of.

—On Tuesday, at the occassion of the departure for the west, of a number of our families, principally from Woodward and vicinity, we had the pleasure for the first time of hearing the Woodward Brass Band, and confess that we were very agreeably surprised. They make good music for the short time they have been engaged in it, and if they continue improving as they have done their band will soon be rated as No. 1. Prof. A. J. Linn, of Muncy, is the teacher of this band, and it must be conceded that the pupils do honor to the teacher.

—Last week some friends from Millheim, came to the M. E. Parsonage, in Penn Hall, and left *Substantial* tokens of friendship, in the shape of valuable provisions; hams, lard, sugar, tea, coffee, &c., &c. These were accompanied with some money. Total value, between twenty and thirty dollars. This was chiefly from "*us outsiders*". Thanks, kind friends. God bless you. Matt., XXV, 40.

W. R. WHITNEY,
Pastor.

BIG FIRE,—Last Friday evening the large barn of David Keller, at Boalsburg, together with several sheds, were burned to the ground. Three horses, 5 Cows, 9 head of young cattle, two reapers and other farming implements, were consumed. Mr. Keller has an insurance of $1000, in the Centre Hall company, on the barn, while the loss of the tenant, Mr. Jacob Bohn, is estimated at something like $1000, without any insurance. Incendiarism is supposed to have done the dark deed.

LATER. We hear that the beautiful band wagon belonging to the Boalsburg Band, was also burned up in this fire.

—A full line of school books just received and for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

For the Journal.

—Last Thursday we had a fine warm shower, just such a one as we used to call April showers. Too early, by over a month.

Public Sale Register.

Jas. D. Gentzle, Administor of John Gentzle, tract of timberland in Seven Mountain, Gregg township, March 27., 1880.

Henry Corman, Miles township, Thursday, March 18., 1880. Farm-stock and Implements.

Lewis Brungard, Miles township, March 12th, 1880. Farm stock and Implements.

Henry Dutweiler's sale of Farm stock and Implements will come off near Centre Mills, on Tuesday, March 16., 1880.

Caroline Boyer, Aaronsburg, household goods, Thursday, March 11th.

John Zeigler, Haines Twp., March 22nd, 1889. Farming Implements, &c.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:

If your new *young* council desires any advice, let them just call on me and I will furnish the traits. To start with I will just give them my mind on several points, keeping others in reserve for a future occasion.

First, then, they should compel every property holder to build side walks, who has not already done so.

Secondly, They should fill up the pond at the public crossing in the centre of town, or else fence it up, and rent it out for a fish pond.

Thirdly, They should compel your hotel keepers to have their bar rooms closed on Sundays, and not keep them as a loafing place for town dammers. OUWT CIDER.

Feb. 27th, 1880.

[We give the above an insertion just to show what kind of missives we sometimes get for publication. Mr. Outsider would have plenty to do if he would observe the rules which Mr. Girard did to get rich. Especially since he gives our landlords a hit, he should be careful and not get drunk himself, when he comes to town. The advice he gives, though, is not bad; in fact the points are "well taken", and deserve the attention of our citizens and council. Ed.]

AARONSBURG CRUMBS

Mr. B. F. Phillips and family have left town. They have gone to live on Mrs. Mary Moyer's farm up the valley.

Mr. Philip Stover and family left for Kansas on Tuesday.

Mr. Henry Weavers are going to move into S. Green's house, recently vacated by Mr. Phillips.

Rev. Sigel will preach in the Reformed church next Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. Michael Hetzel has come to Aaronsburg to stay and has his sign out at Mr. J. Moyer's, his former place of residence.

Mr. Emanuel Cronmiller had the misfortune to lose a good cow last Saturday.

Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" there has never been such February weather as we enjoyed during the month just passed.

It was very pleasant to again see Mrs. Mary J. Neff at service on Sabbath evening, looking just as she did in the days when she belonged here. It does not seem quite right that her visit is made to Millheim this time That comes of letting our Aaronsburg girls marry Millheim men.

A number of our people were prevented by the rain on Saturday evening from attending the German exhibition at Millheim. X. Y.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will continue his classical school here during the summer.

On last Sabbath seven persons united with the M. E. Church. This is very encouraging to pastor and members.

Rev. M. McDonald, of Lewisburg, preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening to a very large congregation.

Had a wedding in town, but it was done up so quietly that but few found it out until it was all over. Guess the bride and groom knew it though and that was sufficient.

On Saturday we had our first accident on the rail road, and resulted in the sudden death of a young man named Samuel Weaver. He was hauling wood, and driving along the creek road toward the steam saw mill, and drove his team on the track at McCool's upper crossing. This is a place where you can not see the train until you get on the track. The engineer gave the proper notice, but the young man was partially deaf and did not hear the whistle and drove on to meet his sad doom. The engine struck the wagon with great force, throwing the man 73 feet away, on or against the fence. The wagon was a complete wreck. How forcible are we reminded that "*in the midst of life we are in death.*"

The young man was buried on Monday, when a large concourse of people paid their last tribute of respect to his memory. YONEY.

CHAIRMAN MILLER gives notice that the Democratic State Committee, will meet for business at Pittsburg, on the 18th inst., which is not a day too soon.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 25. '80.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to fix the time and place for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

GEO. W. MILLER,
Chairman.

—Dr. Kemble, of Mifflinburg, is in town at present to examine the sore leg of our townsman, John D. Foote. He intends to give the case a thorough investigation by cutting it open, after which operation it will be decided, whether the leg will have to be amputated or not. Mr. Foote suffered a great deal during the last few days.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR:

The Star Literary Society, of Spring Mills, gave a public entertainment on the evening of the 26th ult., *where a paper was read.* Now, I approve of a good paper, but when it is composed entirely of ridicule and sarcasm I certainly do not approve of it. And so I was entirely disgusted with the contents of the paper. The Editors had much better go to school awhile, or take up and study the model of some good county paper, and thus get some idea of what belongs into the columns of a paper that is to be read to ladies and gentlemen. The whole paper did not contain a single item of good, sound sense.

This society promises to have another public entertainment this season, but I do hope that before the time comes its editors will have learned some little sense of propriety, if they have any. SPECTATOR.

Sad and Fatal Accident.

It becomes our painful duty to record a sad accident which occurred on the rail road near Spring Mills, last Saturday morning, and resulted in the sudden death of a young man named Samuel Weaver.

Young Weaver was just returning with his team from Spring Mills, where he had delivered a load of wood. He was going on the road along Penns Creek, southward, and just as he was crossing the railroad below Mr. Daniel Heckman's, the cow-catcher of the up train struck the front wheel, severing the wagon from the horses entirely and carrying the box and two hind wheels on the cow-catcher for a distance of several hundred yards before they became detached. The train was under full steam when the accident happened, but was stopped as soon as possible and backed down to the scene of the disaster. The front axle and one front wheel were found in an adjoining field, some distance from the track, but the unfortunate young man was lying down the embankment, a few feet from the track,—still living, but he died within thirty minutes after the accident occurred. No external wounds or marks of violence were found on his body except a broken leg. His death must have been caused, either by being struck by the locomotive directly, or by the terrible shock received by the sudden collision.

Our informant who was on the ground immediately after the accident took place, thinks that no censure can attach to any of the train men; says that the whistle was regularly blown as is customary at that place; but that the place itself is a very dangerous one for persons coming from Spring Mills. The rail road is hid behind a high hill and makes a sharp curve just before reaching the point where the wagon road crosses, and an approaching train can not be seen from the direction Mr. Weaver was coming until escape is all but impossible. In the way here indicated poor Sammy Weaver came to his sudden and tragic death. How much he was in fault himself we do not pretend to say.

We give the account as we received it, without vouching for its absolute correctness. Other developements may clear up the matter more fully.

Deceased is a son of Mr. Joseph Weaver, residing in *the Mountains* of Gregg township. He was 22 years of age and unmarried.

EXODUS.

On Tuesday morning there was a gathering of people and a great commotion at Coburn station, the occasion of which was the departure of a number of families out of our midst, who are going in quest of new homes in the west. The large number of vehicles, the great crowd of people present reminded one of July 4th, 1877, when we had the big excursion to Laurelton; or the great Harvest Home Excursion in August of the same year.

From all directions people came to see their friends and neighbors safely off, and there was no end to hand shaking, friendly and yet sad adieus, until the last signal was given and the train moved off. "*Good bye,*" "*Safe journey,*" "*Much happiness in Kansas,*" and once in a while a—"*God bless and keep you in your new homes.*" These and others of a similar import, were the parting greetings heard on all sides, from young and old, and we could not help concluding that with all our difficulties and differences—we are still brethren; and that the same, common impulse of brotherhood beats in noble unison all the wide world over.

In common with hundreds of our neighbors we wish all our emigrants a God speed. We hope they may reach their respective destinations safely and in good health, and realize their fondest hopes of wealth, comfort and happiness.

The following are the names and destinations of the emigrants:

P. B. Stover and family—nine persons. Pleasant Valley, Lincoln county, Kansas.

J. A. Bowersox, same place.

Henry Hinkson and family—nine persons. Rosetta, Lincoln county, Kansas.

Ambrose Voneda, mother and family—six persons, same place.

Mrs. Rachael Young, same place.

Mrs. Mary C. Edgar, Ellsworth, Ellsworth county, Kansas.

Jacob M. Harter and family—eight persons. Tipton, Morgan county, Missouri.

John M. Harter, same place.

E. R. Wolf and family—three persons. Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri

Geo. W. Tharp, same place.

E. W. Mauck, Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois.

News Miscellaney.

A Fierce Combat.

The Life and Death Struggle Between a Cat and a Rattlesnake.

About three weeks ago, during the beautiful sunny weather we have had which induced the trees to bud and bloom, I was walking in my garden one morning, thinking about preparing for an early start for spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake sunning. My first impulse was to go to the house, get a gun, and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creeping upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desirous of getting rid of the cat, which killed chickens, I concluded to witness his attack upon the snake. The cat crawled upon its stomach, pulling along on its feet, whisking its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the snake. When about eight or ten feet off, the snake suddenly coiled up, sprung its rattle, faced the cat and darted its forked tong in and out rapidly. The cat commenced a rapid circle around the snake, so fast in fact the eye could hardly keep up with it. At last it got near enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reasons it went high above the snake, which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil. The cat went too far and by the time it had turned to face its foe, the reptile was again coiled and ready for the attack. The same method was adopted and carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour. The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the neck it would be certain death. At the sixth assault they met and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect. The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both continued to fight. The snake was torn nearly to shreds, but did not unloose its coil around its victim. The poison was swift and deadly but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake enwrapping the cat in its coils. The snake measured four feet eight inches and had thirteen rattles.—*Americus (Ga.) Republican.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—Wilkesbarre February 19.—Last Sunday evening four young men broke into the residence of Benjamin Smith, who lives on a lonely road one mile from Wanamie, and beat Smith with the handle of a pitchfork, after which they robbed him of sixty cents. Smith, who is 83 years old, has a family consisting of a wife, three daughters and a son, all of whom were at home at the time except the latter, and Smith claims that the ruffians outraged his oldest daughter, and made several attempts to burn the house. Two men named Felix Dathin and Anthony Lafters, suspected of being implicated in the outrage, have been arrested at Olyphant and will be taken to Newport for a hearing.

The new Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Troxelville, Snyder county, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 14, services commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Revs. J. M. Deitzler, of Lebanon, John Tomlinson, of Aaronsburg, Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Milroy, Rev. I. Irwine, of Middleburg, and Rev. W. R. Wieand are the officiating ministers. A cordial invitation is extended to all.—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

THE STUPIDEST MAN IN MAINE.—The stupidest man in the State is a farm hand near Lebanon. He was hired to plow a ten-acre field, and his boss wishing him to draw a straight furrow, directed his attention to a cow grazing right opposite, telling him to drive directly toward that cow. He started his horses and the farmer's attention was called to something else. In a short time he looked around to see what his hired man was doing. The cow had left her place and was walking around in the field and the hired man following her, drawing a zig-zag furrow all over the field.—*Bangor (Me.) Commercial.*

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Salona, by W. H. Diven, Mr. A. J. Gramly of Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., and Miss Emma J. Bowers of Nittany Valley, Pa.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. M. Wolf, Mr. John A. Grenoble and M. Clara Krumrine, both of Spring Mills.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., from paralysis, Mrs. Catharine Sharp, of Miles township, aged about 48 years.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.30
Wheat No. 2	1.25
Corn	45
Rye	50
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	33
Buckwheat	50
Flour	7.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	18.00
Salt, per bbl	200
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	5.00
Cloverseed	22
Butter	12
Hams	6
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	12
Potatoes	25
Lard	6
Tallow	6
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	5

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Tea "	5.80

J. H BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS,

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

I am offering the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST* stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERY ONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. GO THEN AND BE CONVINCED.

—*ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.*—

Having received an immense Stock of Goods before the advance, I am able to sell Cheaper than any other Store in Town.

☞ALL MY GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

HOPING TO RECEIVE AN EARLY CALL, I remain, respectfully, yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

My motto is, "*ONE PRICE—THE VERY LOWEST, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.*"

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

GOLDSMITH, STEIN & HEXTER,

PROPRIETORS.

Our Stock is Immense in Quantity and First Class in Quality.

Our Prices are AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Anticipating a very large trade we are selling goods at a very small advance on first cost.

The citizens of Centre county are most cordially invited to

CALL AND SEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICK'S
Illustrated Floral Guide,

A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and Five Hundred Illustrations,** with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.

The **Flower and Vegetable Garden,** 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

DAV. I. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.

Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.

SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.

Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. **Shop next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.**

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain,
Cloverseed,
Flour &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all Kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 3-1y

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

☞ *Omnibus to all trains.* ☜

ELIAS LOSE,

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

CARPENTER and Builder.

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

C. W. STURGIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE BANNER STORE, MARKET STREET,

LEWISBURG, PA.

☞ First Class Goods, Good, Honest Work and Moderate Prices—is the Combination to be found at Mr. Sturgis'

☞ Establishment. Patronage from Centre Co. respectfully solicited. None but the best workmen employed.

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.

I would like to call your attention to my very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

which I am selling CHEAPE than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The

ELMIRA KIP BOOT

double Soles and Tap. only

$2.50.

This is the best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00

Don't forget the place

No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Very Respectfully Yours,
Jacob Kamp.

FOX'S PATENT
Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to

AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 35	p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07	a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 00	a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 55	p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00	a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	11 25	a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 25	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	3 50	p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50	a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 15	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	8 40	p. m.
	EASTWAR		
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 00	a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 33	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 15	a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 40	p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11 20	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 10	p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 10	p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 40	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 50	p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 10	p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 55	a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40	a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD. 1.	3.	5.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Blehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 3x	4 3x	
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		
	EASTWARD. 2.	4.	6.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 20	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Blehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

Rocky Mountain Jim.

A very pretty mare, hobbled, was feeding; a collie dog barked at us, and among the scrub, not far from the track, there was a rude, black log cabin, as rough as it could be to be a shelter at all, with smoke coming out of the roof and window We diverged toward it; it mattered not that it was the home, or rather the den, of a notorious "ruffian" and "desperado." One of my companions had disappeared hours before, the remaining one was a townbred youth. I longed to speak to some one who loved the mountains. I called the hut a den—it looked like the the den of a wild beast. The big dog lay outside it in a threatening attitude, and growled. The mud roof was covered with lynx, beaver and other furs, laid out to dry, beaver paws were pinned out on the logs, a part of the carcass of a deer hung at one end of the cabin, a skinned beaver lay in front of a heap of peltry just within the door, and antlers of deer, old horse shoes and offal of many animals lay about the den. Roused by the growling of the dog, his owner came out, a broad, thickset man, about the middle height, with an old cap on his head, and wearing a gray hunting-suit much the worse for wear (almost falling to pieces in fact), a digger's scarf knotted round his waist, a knife in his belt, and a "bosom friend" —a revolver—sticking out of the breast pocket of his coat; his feet, which were very small, were bare except for some dilapidated moccasins, made of horse-hide. The marvel was how his clothes hung together on him. The scarf round his waist must have had something to do with it. His face was remarkable. He was a man about forty-five, and must have been strikingly handsome. He had large gray-blue eyes, deeply set, with well-marked eyebrows, a handsome aquiline nose, and a very handsome mouth His face was smoothly shaven, except for a dense mustache and imperial. Tawny hair in thin uncared-for curls, fell from under his hunter's cap and over his collar. One eye was entirely gone, and the loss of it made one side of the face repulsive, while the other might have been modeled in marble. "Desperado" was written in large letters all over him. I almost repented of having sought his acquaintance. His first impulse was to swear at the dog, but, on seeing a lady, he contented himself with kicking him, and coming up to me he raised his cap, showing as he did so a magnificently formed brow and head, and in a cultured tone of voice asked if there were anything he could do for me? I asked for some water, and he brought some in a battered tin, gracefully apologizing for not having anything more presentable. We entered into conversation, and as he spoke I forgot both his reputation and appearance, for his manner was that of a chivalrous gentleman, his accent refined, and his language easy and elegant. I inquired about some beaver's paws which were drying, and in a moment they hung on the horn of my saddle. Apropos of the wild animals of the region, he told me that the loss of his eye was owing to a recent encounter with a grizzly bear, which, after giving him a death hug, tearing him all over, breaking his arm and scratching out his eye, had left him for dead. As we rode away, for the sun was sinking, he said, courteously, "You are not an American. I know from your voice that you are a countryman of mine. I hope you will allow me the pleasure of calling on you? This man, known through the Territories and beyond them as "Rocky Mountain Jim," or more briefly, as "Mountain Jim," is one of the famous scouts of the plains, and is the original of some daring portraits in fiction concerning Indian warfare. So far as I have at present heard he is a man for whom there is now no room, for the time for blows and blood in this part of Colorado is past, and the fame of many daring exploits is sullied by crimes which are now easily forgiven here. He now has a "squatter's claim," but makes his living as a trapper, and is a complete child of the mountain. Of his genius and chivalry to women there does not appear to be any doubt, but he is a desperate character and is subject to "ugly fits," when people think it best to avoid him. It is regarded here as an evil that he located himself at the mouth of the only entrance to the Park, for he is dangerous with his pistols, and it would be safer if he was not here His besetting sin is indicated in the verdict pronounced on him by my host: "When he's sober Jim's a perfect gentleman; but when he's had liquor he's the most awful ruffian in Colorado."

The Light of Venus and Mercury.—A singular and most unexpected discovery was made at the near approach of these two planets in September last by Mr. James Nasmyth, an English astronomer. It remains to be seeen whether photography or spectrum analysis will some day give us the key to the enigma. The fact was then first distinctly observed that there is a great difference between the degrees of brilliancy emitted by these two planets; and that, while Mercury being much nearer the sun should be more brilliant, just the contrary happens, for Venus shines with the greater luster. On the 26th and 27th of September these two stars were near enough to be embraced within the field of the lens at the same time, and Mr. Nasmyth was thus enabled to compare the brilliancy of Venus to polished silver, and that of Mercury to lead or zinc. The reason of this difference, which is theoretically exactly contrary to what we should expect, is at present unexplainable.

A Ruinous Loss.

A loss of bodily tissue, greatly in excess of the natural daily waste which takes place in the healthiest physical and mental structure, and but for which waste life and youth might be indefinitely prolonged, is entailed upon those whose vital powers are weak and nervous system fragile. To arrest this ruinous loss and brace the system, a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper agent. Tone to the nerves, vigor and regularity to the digestive organs and liver are among the boons conferred upon the debilitated and sick of both sexes by this inestimable medicine, which more than any known tonic tends to check the progress of unnatural and premature decay. Sleep, renewed relish for food are both obtained by the nervous and dyspeptic through its use, which is also the means of inuring the system to encounter safely malarious atmospheric influences.

AGRICULTURE.

Advantages of American Farmers.—Important as is the great American staple, Indian corn, our farmers have never made as much from it as we should had it been properly appreciated in the old countries. It has given the United States the advantage in producing meats of all kinds; but it is only within a few years that this grain has itself largely figured in our exports. For the nutriment it contains corn meal is more nutritious and fattening than any other grain. English farmers feed oil-cake and turnips because they cannot grow corn; but at the low rates that corn has lately sold for, corn meal is increasingly popular among English cattle and sheep feeders. It has long seemed to me that English farmers were at a disadvantage in relying so exclusively on turnips, with their large percentage of water, for fattening stock. Now that American farmers are competing and underselling them in the pork, beef and mutton markets, this inferiority of the English staple feed is made manifest. English pastures are no doubt superior to our own in productiveness and richness of feed, but in all else American farmers have the advantage. Our cheaper lands, however offset the superior pastures of English fields that have never been touched with the plow. Besides I am not sure that the blue grass region of Kentucky and some of the annually overflowed flats on the Genesse have not pastures that in excellence will compare favorably with those of England.

Bone Dust.—Bone dust, and barn yard manure, does not immediately yield up their nitrogen or phosphate acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is insoluble in water containing carbolic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to as fine a condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability. Another good method is to mix the bone dust with barnyard manure and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the simplest and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermenation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and bones are improved and rendered richer and more available by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as much nitrogen as 8½ tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than five tons of bone dust.

Physicians Say it.—Vegetine gives an equal circulation of the blood. All physicians will agree that there is scarcely a disease but that could almost instantly be disposed of if pure blood could be circulated generously through the parts affected. Now, this is the way in which Vegetine performs its wondertul cures. Vegetine is exclusively a vegetable compound, made from roots, herbs and barks.

Dwarf Pears.—Dwarf pears have many friends and many enemies. It is not surprising at all. The dwarf pear requires peculiar treatment to bring out its qualities. Those who give it such treatment can never become its enemies, if they never become its friends. We know of one persom who, ten years ago, ordered a goodly number without knowing either what pears would thrive in his section, or what pears would thrive upon quince stock. They were planted so that the juncture between the pear and quince was above ground and in small holes dug out in sod ground. Even the circles about the stems were not kept free of weeds or grass. Several died years ago, and those that remain were better dead. The owner is an enemy of dwarf pears! We know of another place where dwarfs have been growing for fifteen years. They were set in cultivated soil and the ground is cultivated every year. They were set so that the junction of the stock and scion was three or four inches below the surface. The main stem is washed every spring with lime and potash. The varieties are Seckel, Duchess, Louise, Bonne, and Howell. The trees are in perfect health and bear well. The owner is a friend to dwarf pears! Who's to blame?

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dobbins' Electric bought now at the old price will be a very judicious purchase.

Measuring the Height of a Tree.—When a tree stands so that the length of its shadow can be measured, its height can be readly ascertained as follows: Set a stick upright—let it be perpendicular by the plumb-line. Measure the length of the shadow of the stick. As the length of its shadow is to the height of the stick, so is the length of the shadow of the tree to its height. For instance: If the stick is four feet above the ground, and its shadow is six feet in length, and the shadow of the tree is ninety feet, its height will be sixty feet (6:5::90:60). In other words, multiply the length of the shadow of the tree by the height of the stick, and divide by the length of the shadow of the stick.

Fancy Horses in idleness, fancy chickens kept for their fine ornament to the farm, and fine stock for city editors to visit and puff in their papers, may do for men of plethoric purses. But when the farm is to be run and family supported from the profits of the farm a different system has to be pursued. There are no easy seats and rockaways in the corn of harvest fields. It is the application of muscle directed by brains which wins there.

Poultry.—A breeder of poultry says: "Every spring I procure a quantity of cedar boughs and scatter them plentifully in and around the hen house. This is all that is necessary, as the odor of cedar keeps away lice. The remedy is cheap, simple and effective, and is worth trying"

To Break a Halter Pulling Horse.—Take a common rope or leather halter, place it on the horse in the usual way, then run the rope or strap through the hole or ring where you hitch, carry the rope to the ankle of the hind foot and tie it; then let him try himself, and five minutes' trial will satisfy him. It will break up the trick altogether.

Our Progress.

As stages and stages routes are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts and are warranted to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Right Way to Brush Velvet.—The art of removing lint, dust and light matter adhering to velvet consists in the proper mode of managing the brush. Take a hat brush—not too soft, but having the bristles elastic, and returning at once to their original state after being passed aside—hold firmly under the palm of the hand in the direction of the arm, and with the bristles downward, and pressing them first into the substance of the velvet, then twist round the arm, hand and brush all together, as on an axis, without moving them forward or backward. The foreign matters will thus be drawn up and flirted out of the flock without injury to the substance of the velvet; and the brush must be lifted up and placed in a similar manner over every part required to be brushed. By this means velvet will be improved instead of deteriorated, and will last for years.

To Measure Land.—A well-informed farmer writes that the most simple way to measure land is to take two slats about six feet long, sharpen one end of each, lay them upon a floor like a pair of open compasses, so that the points shall be exactly five feet six inces apart; now nail the other two ends together and a piece across the middle, so that it will look like the letter A, and the measure is finished. To measure land, place one point at the starting-place, and the other also on the ground in a straight line for destination; stand along side the machine with one hand on top of it; take one step forward, tip up the point that is behind, swing it around (from you) on the other point and set it in the line also. A person in this manner can measure correctly as fast as he can walk. Three spaces make a rod—walk straight without stopping, count the spaces, divide these by three and you have the rods.

To Wash Dishes.—If, before wetting greasy dishes, they are sprinkled with corn meal or rubbed off with a small whisk broom kept for that purpose and dipped in a dish of corn meal, it will leave the dish water much cleaner and nicer for washing other dishes. The meal with which they are rubbed is not wasted, as it is just as good for the pigs or chickens.

Chocolate Cream.—One quart of milk, two table-spoonfuls of cornstarch, four of grated chocolate, a little salt, and two-thirds of a cup of sugar. Mix chocolate and corn-starch together with a little water, sweeten and salt it, adding it to the milk just before it comes to a boil. Boil about five minutes, stirring constantly; add a teaspoonful of butter, and flavor with vanilla.

Oatmeal Porridge.—Into one quart of perfectly boiling water, into which a small teaspoon of salt has been added, stir one teacupful of granulated oats, and let them boil actively two hours. Boil them in a double boiler, and do not take off the lid or stir them until the very last, when they may be stirred thoroughly and poured into a mould.

Stewed Carrots.—Scrape and wash five or six good-sized carrots, slice them rather thick, lay them in a saucepan, and just cover with cold water; sprinkle in a little salt, and let it simmer until soft; drain off the water, then pour over half a pint of good cream, a little piece of mace, a spoonful of butter, and a little finely-chopped parsley; let this simmer ten minutes, and serve hot.

To expel four air from a well, heat a large thick bar of iron red hot, and lower it quickly into the water. The sudden escape of steam forces the foul gas upward. When a fire will burn in a well, the air is pure.

The cost of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is only 25 cents. A bottle will convince even the most incredulous of its excellence.

Ginger Sauce.—Half pint molasses, one pint sugar, a good lump of butter, a little water and ginger to taste; boil well together.

Sweet Cakes.—Seven eggs, half pound sugar, one pound butter, four pounds flour, one teaspoon soda, and one teacup buttermilk.

Jelly Cake.—Six eggs, one pound each of flour and sugar, half pound butter, one teaspoon baking powder, and half a teacup sweet milk.

Silvering Mirrors.—The plan of coating mirrors with a thin film of silver, though superior to the old amalgamating process, has some drawbacks. The ordinary treatment is as follows: The glass is laid on a horizontal table of cast-iron covered with a woolen cloth and heated to 40 deg. Centig. (104 deg. Fahr.) On the glass, previously well cleaned, are poured successively a solution of tartaric acid, and then another of ammonical nitrate of silver. Under the influence of the heat the organic acid reduces the metallic salt, and after about twenty minutes the silver is deposited on the glass in adherent layers; the whole operation does not occupy more than an hour. The mirror is then dried and the metal covered with avarnish sufficient to protect it from friction and the action of sulphur vapors which blacken it. But silver deposited in this way often has an unpleasant yellowish reflection. M. Lenoir, of Paris, turned his attentien to discovering a process which would obviate the drawback. He has succeeded by the following means. The glass, once silvered, is subjected to the action of a dilute solution of the double cyanide of mercury and potassium, when an amalgam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering strongly to the glass. To facilitate the operation and utilize all the silver employed, M. Lenoir, by a recent improvement, sprinkles the glass at the moment the mercurial solution is applied with a very fine powder of zinc, which precipitates the mercury and regulates the amalgamation. Mirrors thus treated no longer give, it is said, the yellowish images of the silver used alone, but the white and brilliant reflection of the old process without the emanation of vapors which would be injurious to the men employed upon the operation.

Good weather proof mortar is thus made: Three bushels of clean sand, mingled with half a bushel good lime and half a bushel cement. This mixture once set will resist all weathers,

Science shows that all that is necessary to the human body can be supplied by the vegetable kingdom solely, and in fact that the world's population is actually mainly supported by vegetable products.

One Cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any Lung Trouble, or Throat Disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.

A Modern Medical Miracle

is without doubt the discovery of "Anakesis" by Dr. Silsbee, an infallible remedy for the most painful and exasperating of all diseases, Piles. 500,000 once afflicted mortals gladly attest the virtue of *Anakesis* and suffering Millions joyously hail the hope of relief. The simple, rational, common sense nature of this marvelous discovery of a cure so safe, easy and certain for a disease so painful and persistent has excited the wonder of the people and admiration of medical men. It is the result of 40 years experience by a distinguished scientific physician. This really great remedy combines the soothing system of the English—mechanical method of the French and the heroic medical custom of American Surgeons. "Anakesis" therefore affords almost instant relief from pain, keeps up the raw sensitive tumors and both by pressure and medication cures the most inveterate cases of piles. It has stood the critical test of 20 years' use against the coils of ignorant imitations and unscrupulous empiricism, over half a million of persons have used it and none without benefit. Doctors of all schools prescribe it as the nearest to an infallible remedy possible. Samples of "anakesis" are sent *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3646 New York, sole manufacturers. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box.

He stood twirling his hat in his hand in the hallway. It was about time for the morning stars to begin their song together.

"Well," and he moved one step nearer the door.

"Well," she replied, as she stepped toward the door, also.

"Well, I,-I,-must be going. If—"

"That's right, John, if," and she leaned her head on his shoulder. "If—you — have — any—conundrums—to—ask,—ask—them—now."

He was measured for a new plug hat and a pair of kid gloves that same day.

An Irish clergyman's daughter, aged twelve, said to her father that a certain consequential person was a "baste." Sharp parental reproof being promptly administered, miss retorted that papa had used that very expression himself in last Sunday's service. "Certainly not," said the reverend papa, with much emphasis. "Oh, but you did," persisted the miss. "I heard you say that 'he that exalteth himself shall be a baste.'"

M. de Z.——, who has prefixed the particle of aristocracy to a peculiarly plebeian name, is telling a story concerning a hunting party to some of his friends. "There were twenty-two of us in all," he says, "all of us of noble birth except my father."

Guilty of Wrong.—Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable doing all that is claimed for them

"Minnie, I wish you would not give milk to your kitten on the carpet." Minnie—"Don't disturb her. She is on her last lap."

A Washington correspondent has discovered that old salts do not marry as quick as landsmen. This proves that the man who is accustomed to salt dreads getting into a pickle.

An up-town chap says that a well-molded arm is prettier without bracelets; besides, they are liable to scratch a fellow's ear.

There was a young lady quite fair,
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought Carboline
And a sight to be seen,
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

A political economist says "the best wives are cheapest." Yet every man who has a good wife looks upon her as "a little dear."

"Talk about the jaws of death!" exclaimed a man who had a termagant wife; "I tell you they're nothing to the jaws of life."

Tailor (to stout customer)—"Have the kindness to put your finger on this bit of tape, sir—just here; I'll be 'round in a minute!"

Gloves of yellow dogskin are fashionable for gentlemen's street wear. The yellow dog is good for something at last.

Settlement of a long dispute—Physicians have at last come to the conclusion that the best medicine for teething children is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

When you purchase fish by the pound the scales are always thrown in.

Fall fashions—Coal hole covers are now worn smooth.

A chasm that often separates friends—Sarcasm.

How to acquire short hand—Fool around a buzz saw.

A landscape in oil—The petroleum region.

The fuel of the future—Brimstone.

Hoarseness.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Missile-aneous matter—Brickbats.

The best thing out is a bad cigar.

Men of letters—sign-painters.

"It's no use," says the despondent Dyspeptic. But it is of use; your sufferings can be relieved—thousands have been cured and you also can be. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Simmons' Liver Regulator upon the weak, broken down, despondent victims of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility or Premature Decay, know that in this gentle Cathartic, Tonic and Alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. Seek relief through Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has proved its great advantage over all other medicines for the Liver.

Cure of a Sufferer for Forty Years.—"I have been a sufferer for forty years with Chronic Affections of the Liver. I tried the Regulator, and, after giving it a fair trial, I have come to the conclusion that it is the very best remedy I have ever used for the Liver. My health is now quite good.

"E. A. Wilson, Clarksville, Va."

No More Hard Times.—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health See another column.

The sleep that knows no waking is not the style in Ireland.

VEGETINE.

Superior to any Family Medicine.

DOCTORS GAVE HER UP.

VEGETINE CURED HER!

Montreal, P. Q., Oct. 22, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens—Dear Sir: About fifteen years ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Humor which settled on my lungs and brought on a severe cough. I consulted five or six of the best physicians in Boston, but they gave up treating me, said there was no hope of a cure, and they could do nothing more for me. A friend who had used Vegetine in his family recommended me to try it. I procured three bottles, and before finishing the third bottle found myself entirely cured, and had not another attack of scrofula for nine years. After that period I had to get some more Vegetine, but it quickly restored me to health again, and I have not had a third attack. I am sixty-nine years old, and since becoming aware of the virtues of your medicine, have given it to my children and grand children, and have recommended it to my friends. The results have been invariably all that could be desired. Previous to my first trial of the Vegetine, I had a cancer removed, and scrofulous sores broke out on me, but none have appeared since, and I believe it superior to any of the Family Medicines in use.

MARIA J. KIMBALL.

I can vouch for the above statement in every particular, and consider Vegetine the best Family Medicine now in use.

MOSES KIMBALL,
Husband of Maria J. Kimball.

VEGETINE.

For Skin Diseases.

Toronto, July. 25, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little sores over my face, etc., I was recommended to take Vegetine. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to any one who is troubled with skin diseases.

Yours, faithfully, CHAS. E. BUTT.

We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the he was sick. Westman & Baker,
119 Bay St., Toronto

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

EXODUS

To the best lands, in the best climate, with the best markets, and on the best terms, along the line of R'y.

3,000,000 ACRES

Mainly in the Famous

RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH.

On long time, low prices and easy payments.

Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to

D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

$1000 REWARD for any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days.

CAUTION *None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila.* $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. Miller, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

IF YOU WOULD BE PROPERLY suited with spectacles, apply or correspond to DR. N. C. GRAY, Optician, 28 N. TWELFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

ARE THE BEST.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH Street, PHIA.

AGENTS WANTED for the newly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of

GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of catch penny imitations. Price only $3.00. Send for circulars and terms to Agents. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE COMPLETE HOME

MRS. JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S NEW BOOK.

The Morals, Health, Beauty, Work, Amusements, Members, Money, Savings and Spendings are all clearly dealt with in fascinating style, full of anecdote and wit. With beautiful colored illustrations, new type, toned paper, choice bindings, and low price, this work is BOUND TO HAVE AN IMMENSE SALE. No book like it has ever been published.

For full description and extra terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelph. Pa.

Emerson's Anthem Book.

By L. O. Emerson. Price $1 25, or $12 per doz.

It is a pleasure to look through this fine book, and Choir Leaders will all be pleased with the general beauty of the music, and the great variety. There are more than 90 Anthems, Motets, Sentences, etc., including an Anthem Dictionary and some fine new Hymn Anthems. Also 18 Responses and Chants. Music for Christmas, Easter, and all other special occasions is provided.

THE SLEEPING QUEEN, (80 cts.). Fine Operetta by Balfe.

HAVE YOU SEEN

"WHITE ROBES,"

the new Sabbath School Book? It is a grand, good book, and is meeting with unexampled success.

Only published two months ago, it "takes" so well that the publishers are forced to issue edition after edition to keep pace with the demand. To state it tersely,

WHITE ROBES

has gone straight into the hearts of all lovers of Sabbath School Music, and the fact is due to its purity, freshness and originality.

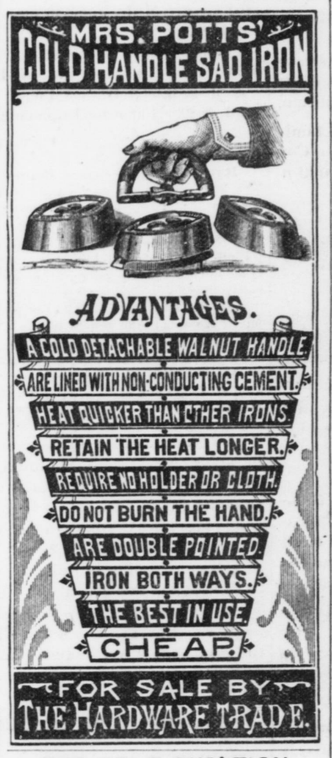
Send 30 cts. in stamps for a sample copy. $3 per dozen.

Temperance Jewels, (35 cts.) by J. H. Tenney, should be used by all Temperance and Reform clubs.

Any book mailed, post-free, for the retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co, Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO.,
1228 Chestnut St., Phila.



THE SOLE QUESTION

Is, what shall we do to preserve health? Our answer is: Keep your feet warm, dry and free from rheumatism, by wearing a pair of

JOHNSON'S SILK INSOLES.

Being thin, are easily worn in the shoes of any person, with great comfort. Agents wanted everywhere. Information by writing for it. Samples by mail for 25 cents. State size of shoe worn.

D. W. JOHNSON,
323 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.

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SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Direc'ns accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILAD'A.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,

Manufacturer of

BLATCHLEY'S

STANDARD PUMPS,

Occupies Jan. 1st,

THE SPACIOUS WAREROOMS,

308 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stock the largest, assortment the most complete, facilities of every kind the best in the country. Prepared at the shortest notice to meet the wants of our customers for all depths of well, and to give complete satisfaction.—Pumps plain, Galvadized Iron, Porcelain or Copper lined. Mills, Gratton, W. Va.

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Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple**, or **Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs**, and early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS

The "Little Giant" Cathartic.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.**

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

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HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long standing disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent**, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Musical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures, step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises. Summer Complaints, Coughs, Cold, Sprains. Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purges, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs; Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to **RADWAY & CO.**, No. 32 WARREN, cor. CHURCH St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD,

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and